

BRITISH
HISTORY
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PREFACE

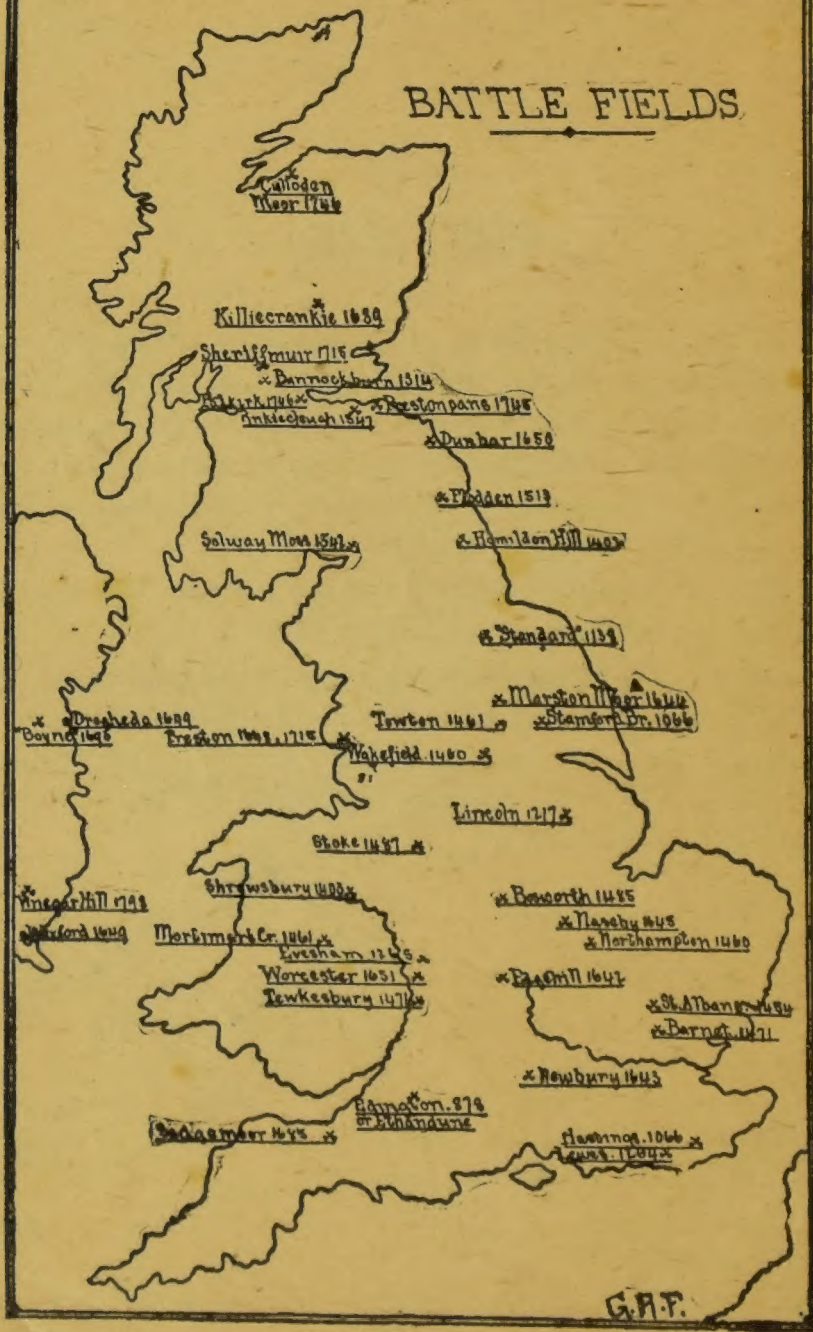
The place of History in the curriculum of the Public School is quite unique. History and historical literature together form our only means of laying in the minds of our pupils the foundation for the loyalty, patriotism, and sound democracy, which we hope will fit them later to become good citizens of the British Empire.

This little work is not intended for use as a text-book. It is far too condensed to function as such.

Its purpose is to furnish an epitome of the work covered in the intensive study of a text-book replete with good material. Both teachers and students will find it invaluable for review and special preparation for the various tests set in the subject.

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BRITISH HISTORY NOTES

THE ROMAN PERIOD

55 BC.-410 A.D.

The civilization of the Britons; the introduction of Christianity; and the decay of tribal government.

1. The early inhabitants of Britain were a Celtic race, living chiefly by hunting and fishing, and governed by chiefs who were usually chosen for physical strength and skill in warfare. Each family or clan occupied a separate region, and often engaged in warfare with adjacent clans. These people dwelt in rude huts or in caves, clad themselves in the skins of animals, and worshipped in the groves of oaks. Their priests were called **Druids**, and the offering of human sacrifices often marked their ceremonies.

2. The first civilized race to come in contact with the Britons was the Roman people, whose soldiers, led by the great general **Julius Caesar**, invaded the island to punish the wild tribesmen for assisting their relatives, the Gauls, to oppose Roman conquest. This happened in 55 B.C. and made but a temporary impression upon the savages. But in 43 A.D. the second Roman invasion of Britain was more successful, and as time went on, in spite of strenuous efforts towards defense under such splendid leaders as **Caractacus** ("Caradoc") and **Boadicea**, the disciplined valour of the Roman troops triumphed.

3. Roman civilization gave the Britons better notions of house-building, road construction, and agriculture; schools were established, and law and order replaced arbitrary clan-government and discord.

During this period Christianity was introduced into Britain by missionaries, and was embraced by both the Britons and their Roman governors. **St. Alban** was the first British Christian martyr, suffering for his faith at the place since named in his honor. Many believe that some of the Apostles preached in Britain.

4. Because of dangers menacing Rome itself the Roman soldiers were withdrawn from Britain in 410 A.D.; but the Roman occupation of the country left lasting memorials in the wonderful roads constructed, and in the remains of the walls built to protect the colony from the depredations of the savage **Picts** and **Scots** dwelling in the northern fastnesses of the island.

THE EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD

449-1017.

Bloodshed and change; beginning of Navy; the origin of modern democratic institutions.

1. The withdrawal of Roman troops left Britain unprotected from the barbarian hordes of the North, and also a prey to factional jealousies and strife among her own people. Three Nordic tribes, the **Jutes** and **Angles**, and the **Saxons**, dwelt at or near the mouth of the Elbe, and made numerous piratical descents upon lands adjacent to the North Sea. The **English** marauders were invited to assist one of the contestants for supremacy in Britain, in driving out the Picts and Scots; they accomplished this; but then turned their weapons against the Britons. Kingdom after kingdom was formed, until seven were flourishing in what we now know as England. These are called in history "**The Saxon Heptarchy.**"



War was constantly being waged among the seven, with the result that the weaker ones were absorbed by the stronger, until in 827, **Egbert**, king of Wessex ("West Saxony") became ruler of all England.

2. The English were heathens, having quite an elaborate religion, teaching the worship of many deities, the chief of whom have their names commemorated in our names of the days of the week. **Woden** (or **Odin**) and **Thor** were perhaps the most venerated, and their votaries were taught to become wonderful warriors upon land and sea. The conquering race hated Christianity and soon had almost completely destroyed the early British Church. But **St. Augustine** came from Rome in 597, preaching the religion of the Cross among the English until practically all the country held to the worship of Jehovah. Later on, the Roman branch of the church overruled the preaching in England.

3. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons were alike in language and religion; they also had one system of government. Utterly disliking restraint, they insisted upon the independence of each community. Their **township**, **hundred**, and **shire** each had its own **moot** (or council) to administer its own affairs. The "Witan-gemoot" (commonly called the "**Witan**") met three times a year, to assist the king by advice. The Witan also elected a new king when necessary, usually choosing a son of the late king; but sometimes electing someone better qualified as a military leader.

4. Closely akin to the English, the **Danes**, who were still worshippers of Woden and Thor, began to invade England long before the reign of Egbert. They hated the English as renegades from the ancient belief; they also greatly desired the wealth of their enemies. The **Dane-**

geld was a tax levied upon the English by the foolish king **Ethelred II.** ("The Unready") to pay the Danes to keep away from the country. When the marauders came in greater numbers, the silly ruler arranged a general massacre of Danish residents on **St. Brice's Day, 1002.** The sister of the Danish king was among the victims of the slaughter, and her royal brother led an army of retaliation in several invasions, until at last, in 1017, all England acknowledged Danish sovereignty.

5. The best and wisest of the Early English kings was **Alfred the Great** (871-901). Defeated and driven from his throne by the Danes, he bided his time, collected an army, and delivered a smashing defeat to them at the **Battle of Edington** (Ethandune). The Danish leader, **Guthrum**, and the survivors of his army were pardoned and settled upon the **Danelagh** along the eastern coast. The condition upon which they received this kind treatment was that they become Christians and promise fealty to Alfred.

Besides his military ability, Alfred is justly styled "The Great" because he made and enforced good laws, established Oxford University, and became founder of the naval power of Britain by granting the title "Thane" to anyone making two voyages to foreign ports in his own ship.

Shirley M. Walker

THE DANISH PERIOD

1017-1042

1. The Witan made a wise choice in selecting **Cnut** the leader of the victorious Danes, to be king of England upon the death of Edmund, son of Ethelred II. In spite of his foreign birth, he made an excellent English ruler, governing by English laws, and doing his best to advance the interests of his new realm. Under him, England was divided into four earldoms governed by four Englishmen, of whom **Earl Godwin** of Essex, was chief.

To please his English subjects, Cnut sent home his Danish troops, and gave every evidence of his desire for the welfare of England.

A considerable trade in Irish slaves had grown up in the west of England, and this the king succeeded in greatly diminishing.

2. His two sons, **Harold** and **Harthacnut**, successively followed Cnut upon the throne of England; but neither proved as wise a ruler as his father, and upon the death of Harthacnut, the Witan, influenced by Godwin, elected Edward, son of Ethelred II., to be king, thus restoring the English line of sovereigns.

THE LATER ENGLISH PERIOD

1042-1066

Edward the Confessor and Harold, son of Godwin.

The preparation for the Norman Invasion.

1. **Edward the Confessor**, the son of Ethelred the Unready, during the time of Danish rule had been for twenty-

seven years at the court of the powerful Duke of Normandy, whose cousin he was. He was called "Confessor" because he had early in life studied for the priesthood. In language and in culture he was French rather than English. His queen was the daughter of the great earl Godwin, and her father practically ruled the kingdom. A quarrel between the king and this proud nobleman ended by the king's promising to bequeath his crown to William, duke of Normandy. Norman-French became the language of the lawyers and the men and women of the court; but the English noblemen now assisted Godwin to replace the hated new tongue by Anglo-Saxon speech.

2. **Harold.**—The son of Earl Godwin was chosen by the Witan as successor to Edward. He was said to have sworn to assist William of Normandy to obtain the throne of England; but refused to accede to William's demand that he withdraw in his favour. Harold's brother, Tostig, outlawed and exiled, suddenly appeared with an army sent out by the king of Norway, and Harold met and defeated this invasion at **Stamford Bridge**. But he was not given time for rejoicing over his victory before he received news of the landing of Duke William's army on the Sussex coast. Hastily marching south to meet this new danger, Harold suffered a crushing defeat at **Hastings** (1066), losing his life and his crown in the fight.

NORMAN PERIOD

William I. (The Conqueror)	-	-	-	1066-1087
William II. (Rufus), son	-	-	-	1087-1100
Henry I. (Beauclerc), brother	-	-	-	1100-1135
Stephen—nephew	-	-	-	1135-1154

Feudal System established.

1. **William the Conqueror**—William, Duke of Normandy, had a threefold claim—(1) inheritance from Edward the Confessor, (2) right of conquest, (3) perjury of Harold. To these was now added one which would reconcile the English to his domination, viz., the choice by the Witan. But the king was poor, and he had promised great rewards to the French officers who assisted him to gain his kingdom. These promises must be kept, so William introduced the **Feudal System**, by which all the land belonged to the king; the king rented it to the **nobles**, who in turn sub-let it to their **vassals**. Rent was payable in money, produce, and military service. Thus the monarch was always provided with funds, provisions, and an army, all without cost to himself.

2. **Domesday Book**.—In order that the feudal money and other royal parquisites should be properly allotted, the king caused a book compiled showing the real and personal property controlled by each freeman in England. Domesday Book was the first British assessment-roll.

3. **Government**.—William the Conqueror was a very strict ruler, and his severity was shown in the rigor with which he suppressed rebellions. The **Forest Laws** (the originals of our game-laws) were devised for the conservation of the wild animals the hunting of which was the sport of the noble in those days.

4. **William II.**, third son of the Conqueror, succeeded to the throne. He was but an indifferent ruler; but his reign is marked by a very important event,—the beginning of the **Crusades**. These were “holy wars” having as their aim the capture of the Holy Sepulchre from the Mohammedan Turks who at this time were masters of Palestine. Each Crusader wore upon his right shoulder a cross as the emblem of his religion. Even very wicked people joined in these popular expeditions. In all there were ten Crusades; but only three are worthy of note in British History,—the **first**, in which Robert of Normandy, brother of William II., took part,—the **third**, the hero of which was Richard I. (Coeur-de-Lion,—and the **last**, in which Edward I. was prominent. The Crusades were not successful; but they did good by

1. Ridding Europe of many bad citizens.
 2. Extending Oriental culture to the West.
 3. Providing new markets for English wares.
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1. **Henry I.**—Henry Beauclerc was a usurper, and well knew his tenure upon the throne depended in a large measure upon the excellence of his governing. His brother Robert returned from the First Crusade, and claimed the throne; but being defeated at **Tenchebrai** (1106) was captured, blinded, and kept in prison until his death in 1134. Many towns received charters in this reign, and the clergy were allowed to select their bishops without interference from the king. As the king's only son had been drowned in the “White Ship” in 1120, Henry willed his throne to his daughter, **Maud**, to whose succession Henry induced many of his nobles to pledge themselves.

2. **Stephen.**—Because of the Salic Law prevalent in France for centuries before Henry's time, the Norman knights did not think it advisable that a woman should govern a feudal state, and soon the most of the English nobility were convinced that the proper successor to the English crown was **Stephen**, Earl of Blois, a nephew of the late king. A war between the supporters of Maud's claims and those who favored Stephen ensued, and robber-barons took advantage of the unsettled state of government to build many castles without royal permission. These strongholds served as bases from which freebooters sallied to despoil the surrounding territory. David of Scotland led an army into England to assist Maud, but was defeated at the **Battle of the Standard** (1138). The Queen soon after took refuge in France, whence she returned the next year with a number of French officers, and defeated and captured Stephen at the **Battle of Lincoln**. After several conflicts with varying results, an agreement was reached, by which Stephen was to hold the throne during his lifetime, and thereafter the succession was to pass to Maud's son, Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II.



THE PLANTAGENET (or ANGEVIN) PERIOD

1154-1399

Henry II.—Grandson of Henry I.	- -	1154-1189
Richard I.—son (Coeur de Lion)	- -	1189-1199
John—Brother	- - - - -	1199-1216
Henry III.—son	- - - - -	1216-1272
Edward I.—son	- - - - -	1272-1307
Edward II.—son	- - - - -	1307-1327
Edward III.—son	- - - - -	1327-1377
Richard II.—grandson	- - - - -	1377-1399

The Golden Age of Feudalism; First Parliaments; Origin of English Reformation.

HENRY II.

1. **Henry II.**—The first Plantagenet king was a strong ruler, as he well had need to be. The lawlessness of the preceding reign had filled his land with violence. This state of affairs he at once set about remedying. He made even the proud clergy respect his law courts, where **Trial by Jury** was now fully established.

2. Although the "**Constitutions of Clarendon**" (1164) declared that clergy accused of crime must be tried by the king's court, **Archbishop Becket** refused to acknowledge the royal authority, fled to France, and shortly after his return was slain before his high altar in Canterbury Cathedral by four knights. These men thought they were pleasing their king by this act; but Henry disavowed complicity, and did penance at Becket's tomb as evidence of his sincerity.

3. The first English **Conquest of Ireland** occurred in this reign (1171). "**Strongbow**" (Earl of Pembroke)



seizing the opportunity when the leading Irish chieftains were at war, easily obtained supremacy over the eastern part of the island.

RICHARD I.

Coeur de Lion was the beau-ideal of a feudal knight, but as a king he ranks low indeed. Strong, brave, and often generous, he yet showed so much cruelty, greed, and falsehood that outside the pages of romance he is not famous. He was one of the leaders of the Third Crusade, returning from which he fell into the hands of his enemies in Austria, and his ransom was a heavy tax upon his subjects. In a ten-year's reign he was not two years in England, and the government was often poorly carried on by his deputy. The Jews were grievously persecuted in England during this and following reigns.

The noted highwayman, **Robin Hood**, lived at this time, who no doubt owes much of his fame to the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

JOHN

Historians depict John as the worst king every occupying the English throne. His actions show him to have been cowardly, cruel, avaricious, and utterly devoid of honesty; yet the "safeguard of British liberty," **Magna Carta**, or the **Great Charter**, marks his reign. The Great Charter was an agreement signed by John and the barons of England in 1215, at Runnymede, by which it was declared that

- (1) No taxes were to be levied except those agreed upon by parliament (i.e., the bishops and barons).

- (2) No man could be imprisoned, banished, or dispossessed of lands except by the judgment of his equals.
 - (3) The freedom of the church from royal interference was secured.
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HENRY III.

As the new king was only ten years old, regents governed his realm, and the king was scarcely more than a figure-head. As he grew older his weak vacillating nature led him to trust more and more to his favourites, who gave him bad advice. Finally, in 1258, the barons met and formulated the **Provisions of Oxford**, demanding:

- (1) The appointment of a council to advise the king.
- (2) The castles granted by the king to foreigners be given to Englishmen.
- (3) The meeting of parliament three times a year.

Henry would not agree to these demands, and civil war followed, in which the barons led by the king's brother-in-law, **Simon de Montfort**, took Henry prisoner in the battle of **Lewes** (1264). De Montfort ruled for a time, and to do this wisely he called a parliament composed not only of bishops and nobles but also of **knights and burgesses**; as others than nobles and prelates were convened, this is usually called the **First Parliament**. De Montfort was slain the next year when Henry regained his crown by his victory at **Evesham**.

EDWARD I.

1. The brave Prince Edward, the real victor at Evesham, was absent upon the last Crusade when Henry III.

died, and was not crowned until his return to England two years later. Tall and stately (as indicated in history by his nickname of "**Longshanks**"), he looked a soldier; now he proved himself a statesman and a king. His great desire was to unite the whole island under one ruler. He succeeded in conquering Wales, and almost conquered Scotland. He made good laws and established regular courts for their enforcement. **Edward I.** is generally considered the best of England's Plantagenet sovereigns.

2. **Conquest of Wales (1282).** Wales was peopled by a brave Celtic race, full of pride and possessing a national hope of eventually ruling all Britain. Llewellyn, its prince, refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Edward I., and steps were immediately taken to subdue his land. After five years of fierce warfare, during which Edward is charged with cruelly murdering the Welsh bards whose songs encouraged his opponents, the English king imported Swiss mercenaries skilled in mountain fighting, and so subdued Wales. Edward's first son, later King Edward II., was born at Caernarvon, and received the title "**Prince of Wales**," ever since borne by the eldest son of the sovereign of England.

3. **Edward I. and the Scots.**—Edward claimed the right to interfere in Scottish affairs, and named a weakling, Balliol, as king. Driven to extremity by Edward's bullying, Balliol rebelled, and was defeated, an English governor being appointed over Scotland. **Robert Bruce**, who had been Balliol's competitor for the Scottish throne, now rose in rebellion, and in 1306 was crowned king. Edward I. marched to meet him, but died on the way, after giving orders that the campaign be continued. His commands were not obeyed, and in the next reign Scotland threw off the English yoke.

4. **Expulsion of the Jews.**—After enduring almost every possible indignity and persecution, the Jews were banished from England in 1290, and were not allowed to enter the kingdom for about four hundred years. Edward's cruelty and rapacity in his treatment of this ancient people form a lasting stain upon his reputation.

5. **The Chair of Scone.**—As a result of Edward's victories over the Scots, the "Chair of Scone" upon which Scottish kings had long been crowned, passed into the possession of the English, and now forms the seat upon which British coronations take place.

EDWARD II.

1. The son of the great Edward I. was lamentably different from his sire. Cowardly, weak, fickle and indolent, he entrusted all affairs of state to his vicious favorites, until his indignant nobles appointed twenty-four **Ordainers** to reform the government, even to the management of the king's household.

2. **Scottish Independence Achieved.**—Seven years elapsed ere the commands of Edward I. were obeyed, and one hundred thousand troops, English and Continental, took the road to Scotland to punish Bruce for his usurpation. Bruce, with an army of only thirty thousand, met this vast host, and decisively defeated it in the great **Battle of Bannockburn** (1314), and Scotland once more was free.

3. **Death of Edward II.**—Edward's foolish fancy for foreign favourites persisted, with consequent failure to govern wisely. He quarreled with his wife, who with her son escaped to France, shortly returning accompanied by a foreign army. The king fled to Wales, but soon

surrendering he was thrown into prison and there barbarously assassinated.

EDWARD III.

1. Edward III., son of Edward II., was only a boy when he became king, and his mother and her favourite, Mortimer, were the real rulers. Because of his relationship to the late king of France, who had left no children, Edward III. laid claim to the throne of that country, and this desire to unite both crowns remained his ruling motive through life. That by the **Salic Law** his claim was illegal did not prevent his striving to maintain it. When his rival, Philip, was elected, Edward declared war. This war, which was to be noted in history both because of its duration and because of its results, has been called the **Hundred Years' War** (1338–1452). The three great battles of **Cressy** (1346), **Poitiers** (1356), and **Agincourt** (1415), were all English victories, due largely to the excellence of the archery of the common soldiers, and the **Treaty of Troyes** (1420) seemingly secured the Lancastrian king, **Henry V.**, as king of France and England; but that king's death, followed by successful campaigns carried on by **Jeanne D'Arc** ("The Maid of Orleans"), dissipated English hopes, and little by little the French captured English territory in France, until at the end of the war, **Calais** was the sole remaining English possession in France.

2. **English benefits from the Hundred Years' War.**—Although this long struggle cost England many brave men, much money, and eight French provinces (Normandy, Brittany, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Poitou, Aquitaine and Gascony), its results were still of more importance. The **Hundred Years' War** was beneficial in that:

(1) English kings thereafter regarded their English sovereignty as their proudest title.

(2) The English archer proved himself as valuable a warrior as the mailed and mounted knight. This helped to destroy the mutual dislike which heretofore characterized the races.

3. **Gunpowder in Warfare:**—Cannon of very rude construction was first used in the battle of **Cressy**.

4. **Edward the Black Prince**, son of Edward III., distinguished himself at **Cressy** and **Poitiers**, at the former securing the triple-plumed crest and the motto "Ich Dien" of King John of Bohemia, ever since worn by the Prince of Wales.

5. **Literature in the Reign:**—**John Wycliffe**, the forerunner of Reformation in England, translated the Bible into English, and opposed the Pope's interference in English affairs. His followers were called **Lollards**, and in later times suffered great persecutions.

Geoffrey Chaucer, known as the "Father of English Poetry," lived in this reign. His best known work, **Canterbury Tales**, illustrates very clearly the mingled Franco-Saxon language then in use.

RICHARD II.

1. Another minor to succeed to the throne was **Richard II.**, son of the Black Prince, who had died young. During his minority a council of twelve nobles, none of whom was uncle to the young king, directed the management of the kingdom.

2. **The Peasants' Revolt (1381).** Under the leadership of **Wat Tyler** and **Jack Straw** the peasants of England rose in arms and marched to London. They asked:

- (1) The abolition of the poll-tax (begun in Edward III.'s reign).
- (2) That villeinage be abolished.
- (3) That the rental for land be fourpence per acre, and payable in money instead of giving part in labor.
- (4) That all should be free to buy or sell in the markets.

The king granted all these demands; but rioting continued. A conference was arranged; but during negotiations Tyler was killed, and Richard declared that he himself would become the peasants' leader. The mob thereupon dispersed, and the rebellion terminated. Later fifteen hundred were sentenced to death by hanging in chains.

3. Despotism of Richard II.—During his later years Richard ruled as an absolute monarch, and his cruelty alienated his people from him. He was assassinated (1399), thus ending the Angevin line.

LANCASTRIAN PERIOD

1399-1461

Henry IV.—grandson of Edward III.	-	-	1399-1413
Henry V.—son	-	-	1413-1422
Henry VI.—son	-	-	1422-1461

End of the Hundred Years' War; Wars of the Roses begin; Decay of Feudalism.

HENRY IV.

The first Lancastrian king owed his coronation to the Parliament; to continue king he must remain in favour with both the Parliament and the clergy. The clergy wished to destroy Lollardry, and Henry began its destruction by burning alive one **William Sawtre**, chaplain of St. Oswith's in London. Sawtre held firmly to the views of Wycliffe, and so had been adjudged guilty of heresy.

HENRY V.

During this short reign, the king of England was appointed **Regent of France** and also heir to the French throne (see notes on Hundred Years' War); but predeceased the insane monarch whose regent he was.

2. Power of Commons. Henry granted to the House of Commons his consent that its bills were not to be changed by the king before he assented to their becoming law. This was a marked advance in civil liberty.

HENRY VI.

1. As the new king was only a year old when his father died, a long regency ensued. The Hundred Years' War

now reached its final stage. **Jeanne D'Arc** (or **Joan of Arc**), a peasant girl, claimed to have been sent by Heaven to crown the Dauphin Charles. The French leaders accepted her leadership, and she relieved the besieged city of Orleans, and in two months she saw the realization of her hopes and declared her mission ended. She fell into the power of her enemies who sold her to the English regent. After a year's imprisonment she was burned at Rouen on a charge of witchcraft. Centuries later she was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.

2. In 1450, the men of Kent rose in rebellion under **Jack Cade**. The demands of the insurgents were:

- (1) A change in the king's advisers.
- (2) Freedom of elections.
- (3) Banishment of foreign favorites.

While these demands were being considered, the Bishop of Winchester announced a free pardon for all who would return at once to their homes. A general desertion of rebels followed, and Cade shortly after was slain while trying to escape.

3. The noted **Wars of the Roses** began in Henry VI.'s reign (1455), so named from the badges adopted by the rival claimants for the crown; the followers of the House of Lancaster being distinguished by a red rose, while those of the Duke of York wore a white one. During the temporary insanity of Henry, the Duke of York acted as regent. When the king recovered, York took up arms against him. The nobles of England divided upon the merits of the contending families, and twelve sanguinary battles were fought by Englishmen against Englishmen to decide the quarrel. The first of these occurred, 1455, at St. Alban's, and the last, 1485, at Bosworth Field. As

the common people were not greatly concerned in this strife among the nobility, the condition of the masses remained comparatively unchanged, though commerce and civilization were greatly retarded. As the strife became prolonged many of the nobles were forced to sell their lands to provide funds to carry on the war, and thus wealthy commoners became land-owners. No king was powerful enough to assert his feudal right to the land, and thus the Feudal System at the end of these wars, no longer existed in England. The Lancastrian duke, Henry Tudor, known in history as Henry VII., by marrying the Yorkist Princess Elizabeth, brought the strife to a close and inaugurated the royal line of Tudor sovereigns.

YORKIST PERIOD

1461-1485

Edward IV.—son of Duke of York	-	-	1461-1483
Edward V.—son	-	-	1483
Richard III.—uncle	-	-	1483-1485

Downfall of Feudal System; Commencement of the New Monarchy.

EDWARD IV.

1. The first Yorkist ruler, because of the weakness of the opposition he met from the Lancastrian nobles, was able to rule almost as he wished. Thus began that period of personal rule by the king irrespective of Parliament called **The New Monarchy**, which continued until 1688.

2. William Caxton, having learned the new art of **Printing** while resident for some years on the continent, in 1476 set up the first printing-press in England. "The Game and Playe of Chesse" was the first book printed in England, though Caxton had previously translated a French "History of Troy" into English and printed the same at Ghent. Caxton enjoyed the friendship of the king and many of the aristocracy, and printed many books, among the first of these being the English Bible. The publishing of the Scriptures in printed form paved the way for the Reformation.

EDWARD V.

This unfortunate twelve-year-old boy reigned only eleven weeks. His uncle, Richard, duke of Gloucester,

had himself appointed Protector, and swore to assist the royal youth to rule wisely and well. He then proceeded to remove those nobles who might support the cause of Edward. Various flimsy charges served as sufficient reasons for beheading these men. The king and his younger brother, the Duke of York, were imprisoned in the Tower of London, and later murdered by smothering, by two assassins in the pay of the Protector.

RICHARD III.

Richard III. has been portrayed by historian and dramatist in the darkest colours. Not only has he been charged with the murder of his nephews, but also with poisoning his wife in order that he might be free to marry the Lancastrian princess Elizabeth. The **Battle of Bosworth**, 1485, at one and the same time terminated the royal line of York and the life of the notorious "Crook-back Tyrant."

TUDOR PERIOD

1485-1603

Henry VII.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1485-1509
Henry VIII.—son	-	-	-	-	-	-	1509-1547
Edward VI.—son	-	-	-	-	-	-	1547-1553
Mary—half-sister	-	-	-	-	-	-	1553-1558
Elizabeth—half-sister	-	-	-	-	-	-	1558-1603

Rise of Protestantism; The New Learning; Extension of Commerce.

HENRY VII.

1. **Henry VII.**—Henry Tudor, who on his father's side was a grandson of a Welsh gentleman who married the widow of Henry V., and through his mother the great-great-grandson of Edward III., claimed and secured his throne by right of conquest, and very greatly strengthened his tenure by marrying Elizabeth, the Yorkist princess. His rule was almost autocratic, for no mighty nobles were left to oppose him. Some discontented Yorkists instigated two **pretenders** to claim his throne.—**Lambert Simnel** and **Perkin Warbeck**. Both attempts failed. The former imposter was pardoned, the latter beheaded.

2. **The New Learning.** Several factors contributed to the great wave of popular knowledge and culture noticeable in Tudor times:

- (a) The lore and scientific knowledge of the Orient came west with returning Crusaders.
- (b) The use of the mariner's compass, and new notions of the form and rotation of the earth encouraged lengthy voyages in unknown seas.

- (c) **Learned Greeks** came to Europe when Constantinople was captured by the Turks. These men served as pioneers of classical learning in European universities.
- (d) **Printing** placed the philosopher's wisdom within the reach of the people.
- (e) The **translation of the Bible into English** gave a strong religious turn to the thoughts of Englishmen.

3. **The Discovery of America.** Henry VII. wished to amass great wealth, and therefore studied to avoid war. He also extorted vast sums in fines and penalties; two lawyers, **Empson** and **Dudley**, were his chief agents in extortion. But the exploits of **Columbus** led the avaricious king to send out an expedition under **John and Sebastian Cabot** (1497), who first discovered and explored the eastern coast of North America from Labrador to Florida. Henry granted £10 per annum to John Cabot for discovering Newfoundland, the oldest of Britain's overseas dominions.

HENRY VIII.

1. Henry VIII. was the spendthrift son of a miserly father, proud, intemperate and hasty; yet ambitious to shine in European politics. **Cardinal Wolsey** was his chief adviser in the early years of his reign; but failing to secure Henry's wished-for divorce from his first wife, fell into disfavour and shortly after died. As the Pope refused the divorce, the king took the advice of **Thomas Cromwell**, denied the papal authority, separated the Church of England from the Church of Rome, and by the **Act of Supremacy** became the head of the English Church. The **Suppression of the Monasteries** (1536) filled the

king's coffers, and completed the breach with the papacy. Thus started the **Reformation** in England.

2. Religion of Henry VIII. Though Henry VIII. was no longer Roman Catholic, his beliefs were far from being those usually now called Protestant. He firmly believed in **transubstantiation**, the divinity of the elements in the Sacrament, and both Protestants and Catholics suffered martyrdom in his reign for refusing to worship as the king ordered.

EDWARD VI.

1. Three children of Henry VIII.'s six marriages survived their royal father:

- (a) The Princess Mary, daughter of Katharine of Aragon.
- (b) The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn.
- (c) Edward, son of Jane Seymour, who by Henry's will succeeded to the throne.

2. Growth of the Reformation. Under the Protestant government of Edward, the breach between the Anglican Church and the older Roman one widened. Laws against Lollards and Protestants were repealed, mass was forbidden, and the creed of the Church of England was stated in the **Forty-two Articles** of Religion prepared by Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer.

1. The daughter of Katharine of Aragon was an ardent Roman Catholic whose supreme desire was the restoration of her mother's faith. Against the wishes of her people she married Philip, Infante (or older prince) of Spain, the strongest Catholic state of Europe. Philip came to the throne a year after the marriage, and his wife urged

him to set up in England the **Inquisition**, so effective in destroying Protestantism in his home land. The royal pair differed upon the matter, and Philip left Mary and returned to Spain, never to come back to England. Mary, however, continued her **persecution of Protestants** by the fires of Smithfield. In her short reign more than two hundred English men and women suffered for their devotion to the Reformation.

2. Loss of Calais. Mary's disappointment and grief because of her failure to re-establish Catholicism, and the loss of the love of her husband, was aggravated by the sad intelligence that **Calais, the last English possession in France**, had fallen to French arms. It is said she never recovered from the shock of this disaster.

ELIZABETH

1. Probably few, if any other, English monarchs have been so enthusiastically welcomed as was the Protestant daughter of Anne Boleyn. Among her first royal activities was the restoration of Protestantism. The Anglican creed was reduced to the **Thirty-Nine Articles**, establishing the English Church in its present form.

2. The Puritans. The Protestants who had escaped the fires of martyrdom by flight to Holland and other Protestant Continental states now returned, bringing with them a desire for a form of worship more free from the Roman ritual than Elizabeth's Anglicanism provided. The use of surplices, the sign of the cross, a liturgy, ornamentation of churches, etc., offended their religious sense. Because of their desire for religion more different from Romanism, they received the name of **Puritans**. During Elizabeth's reign and much of the Stuart Period, the Puritans suffered many persecutions.

3. The Armada (1588). Spain had subjugated the major part of Central and Southern America, and had been bringing home immense treasure therefrom. As Spain was still pre-eminent among the Catholic European powers, and England the chief Protestant naval power, Spanish treasure often fell into English hands. Philip had suggested marriage to his royal half-sister-in-law; but Elizabeth refused his offer. The English had assisted the Protestant Hollanders to throw off the Spanish yoke. To punish them and to re-establish the old religion in England, a huge army and fleet had been gotten ready with papal approval and assistance. In 1588 **The Invincible Armada**, 130 great Spanish war-vessels, opposed by only 80 English ships, was beaten and chased from the English Channel through the Strait of Dover into the North Sea, and driven by a storm round the north of Scotland and Ireland. The coasts of both islands were strewn with wreckage, the shipwrecked soldiers and sailors being slaughtered by the savage Celtic people. Only 43 miserable leaky hulks returned to Spain.

The defeat of the Armada marks the first real supremacy of Britain in naval matters, and Spain soon after ceased to figure among the great powers of Europe. Famous seamen like Howard (Admiral of British fleet), Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins, figured largely in this memorable event.

4. Elizabethan Literature:—The stress of religious, political, and educational change produced great thinkers and writers in England. Foremost among these were **William Shakespeare**, undeniably the world's greatest dramatist, and **Edmund Spenser**, whose "Fairie Queen" is still considered one of the world's most famous poems.

THE STUART PERIOD

1603-1714

James I. (James VI. of Scotland)—son of Mary Queen of Scots	- - - - -	1603-1625
Charles I.—son	- - - - -	1625-1649
Commonwealth	- - - - -	1649-1660
Charles II.—son of Charles I.	- - - - -	1660-1685
James II.—brother	- - - - -	1685-1688
William III.—nephew and son-in-law and	}	1689-1702
Mary—daughter of James II. (died 1694)		
Anne—daughter of James II.	- - - - -	1702-1714

The Final Victory of Parliament over Sovereign.

JAMES I.

1. The first Stuart sovereign of England succeeded solely because of his birth, as he was the great-grandson of Henry VII. His mother was **Mary**, the exiled **Queen of Scots**, who had been executed late in Elizabeth's reign because of her determined efforts to destroy her royal cousin and protectress. James had for many years been ruling Scotland as James VI., and was now thirty-seven years of age. He had been under great restraint under the long regency of his boyhood, and now that Scotland had become Presbyterian-Protestant, he felt his power much restricted by the religious leaders of his time.

(2) Anglicans, Puritans, and Roman Catholics, all hoped the king might favour their respective creeds. Each sect felt reasonably sure of the royal preference. The king's mother had been a strict Romanist, his native realm was overwhelmingly Puritan, and as an Anglican he would be head of church as well as of state. **James**

felt the true Stuart love of power, and elected to be Anglican, and much displeasure was shown by the disappointed sects.

3. Some of the Roman Catholic malcontents formed a plot to destroy the king and parliament by blowing up the House of Commons at its first session. Gunpowder was placed in the cellars, and Guy Fawkes was appointed to fire the train and escape before the explosion should occur. The plot was discovered. Fawkes and many of his colleagues were caught and killed. Many severe penal laws against Catholics were enacted, under which they suffered long years later. **Gunpowder Plot** (1605) is yet commemorated by "Guy Fawkes' Day," Nov. 5th.

4. **Sir Walter Raleigh**, one of the heroes of the defeat of the Armada, imprisoned the first year of the reign for plotting a change in the succession, spent more than twelve years in prison, and later was executed to please the Spanish king, as James I. wished the daughter of this king to become wife of his son, afterward Charles I. The "Spanish Match," however, did not take place, greatly to the king's annoyance. Charles married Henrietta of France, a Roman Catholic, thereby alienating many of those later to be his subjects.

CHARLES I.

1. Unlike his father, Charles I. was courtly and dignified, but like his father he yearned for absolute power. Early in his reign he had to sign the **Petition of Right**, agreeing that:

- (1) Without the consent of Parliament no tax could be levied.
- (2) Imprisonment without trial was forbidden.
- (3) Soldiers were not to be billeted upon people.

(4) Only in time of war could martial law be set up.

This famous Petition became law in 1628.

2. Disregarding his assent to the Petition of Right, Charles used many illegal ways of taxing in order to supply himself with funds. Among these the most notorious was **Ship=Money**, an old English imposition on coast counties in war-time. Charles imposed it upon all counties in time of peace. People believed it was to be used to maintain an army, not a navy; and it was strongly opposed. **John Hampden**, a wealthy man, refused to pay it, and was tried by the Court of Exchequer, most of whose judges could be dismissed by the king. As might have been expected, Hampden was defeated; but people generally sympathized with him, and the royal position was weakened.

3. **The National Covenant (1638).** As Charles was determined to establish Episcopacy (government by bishops) in Scotland even by recourse to military enforcement of his orders, a General Assembly followed by the signing by nineteen-twentieths of the people of a **National Covenant** binding themselves to oppose any "return to popery," excommunicated the bishops and abolished prelacy in Scotland. The Scottish Covenanters suffered great cruelty in the later Stuart reigns.

4. **The Long Parliament (1640-1660):**—As Charles had formed the habit of dissolving any parliament which would not endorse his views, his fourth Parliament provided against such a termination by making its first enactment a law that it could not be dissolved without its own consent. Consequently this parliament, with various modifications, remained in power until the Restoration at the termination of the Commonwealth.

5. **Civil War: The Great Rebellion:**—A "Grand Remonstrance," 1641, complaining of the ill government of

Charles, drew down the king's anger. He ordered the arrest of five of those who most strenuously opposed his views. The House refused to deliver the men to him, and he came the next day with soldiers to enforce his orders. The accused men had already made their escape. All day and all night armed citizens filled the streets of London. Great excitement prevailed, for the king had insulted the nation. Matters grew from bad to worse until civil war began. The king's sympathizers were known as **Cavaliers**; Parliamentarians were dubbed "**Roundheads**." Able men and clever leaders were numerous in both armies; though at first most of the experienced officers were found among the royalists, and it is not wonderful that the early stages of the struggle resulted in victories for Charles. But gradually the raw levies of the Parliament were drilled into efficiency under such men as **Fairfax** and **Cromwell**, and, under a system of discipline known as the **New Model**, furnished troops quite able to withstand and defeat the finest of the Cavalier forces. Cromwell's **Ironsides** afterwards stood as the finest soldiers in Europe. The tide of war turned; reverse after reverse weakened the cause of Charles, until in 1645 the **Battle of Naseby** routed the royalist forces and forced the king's retirement to Scotland. The Scots have been accused of "selling their king" to the English; but it appears that Charles agreed to come back and face his accusers.

THE COMMONWEALTH

also called the "Interregnum" and the "Protectorate."

1. Charles, the deposed king, was tried by an irregular court self-styled the "High Court of Justice," upon a

charge of **tyranny**, especially in waging war against his **subjects**. He defended himself bravely, declaring he could not be tried except, in accordance with *Magna Carta*, before a jury of his equals. But the defense was in vain. He was found guilty, and sentence of death was imposed, the penalty of decapitation ending his reign three days later. Several English kings died by assassination, several of injuries in battle, only one, Charles I., died as a criminal upon the scaffold. Even at this late day, opinions differ as to whether he suffered justly or unjustly.

2. **The Commonwealth (1649-1660)**. During the eleven years separating the reign of Charles I. from that of his son, Charles II., England had no resident king, its affairs being administered by a **Lord Protector**, the brave, cautious, Nonconformist **Oliver Cromwell**. In spite of the austerity of Puritan domination, England in the Protectorate made great advances, affording aid to the struggling Protestant peoples of Europe and gaining increased control in Scotland and in Ireland. The Dutch, haughty aspirants for naval supremacy, were humbled by the victorious Admiral Blake, and the treaty closing this war banished the exiled Prince Charles from Dutch dominions. Even those scourges of the Mediterranean, the Barbary pirates, vanished before the English ships of war. Cromwell was urged to take royal title, but wisely declined to do so. His strictness and brusqueness allowed him few friends, and Puritan repression of innocent gayety caused the hearts of the people to long for the return of monarchy.

THE RESTORATION: CHARLES II.

1. At Cromwell's death, most of the English people were tired of Puritan rule, and the return from exile of

the son of Charles I. caused great rejoicing. But trouble soon developed. The new king speedily showed that his passion for absolute power and his love of pleasure were the dominant motives of his life. Religion quickly lost its hold upon a court whose code of morals was copied from a libertine and an apostate from Protestantism. Money raised by Parliament for purposes of government and payment of land and sea defenders was squandered in the vicious delights of the king and his shameless favourites. A new attempt to force government by bishops upon the Scottish church made the king to be feared and hated by his northern subjects. Another Dutch war, feebly resisted by an unpaid, underfed, and ill-equipped navy, brought national disgrace when the victorious Hollanders sailed up the Thames and burned the shipping and bombarded the forts in the environs of London.

2. Secret Treaty of Dover (1670). Louis XIV. of France was becoming so powerful that English statesmen tried to form an alliance of European states to keep him in check. While this was being arranged Charles sold himself to the French king by a secret treaty made at Dover. Its terms stated:—

- (1) Charles was to declare himself a Roman Catholic, and aid Louis to subjugate the Netherlands.
- (2) Louis was to pay Charles £300,000 per year as the price of his disloyalty, and furnish a French army to put down an English rebellion if such occurred.

3. Whigs and Tories. The nation divided as to the choice of a successor, Charles having no legitimate children. The **Whigs** wished to prevent the king's brother, James, Duke of York, an avowed Romanist, from becoming king. Most of the Whigs favoured James' daughter, Mary, wife of William of Orange; the rest

preferred the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles.

The **Tories** unreservedly favoured James of York, and later James' son, known afterwards as the **Old Pretender**. In general the cities and large towns were strongly Whig-gish, while rural England was chiefly Tory.

4. **Habeas Corpus Act** (1679). The reign of the second Charles is marked by a very important bit of legislation, inferior only in value to *Magna Carta*. This is the **Habeas Corpus Act**, by which anyone accused of crime must be brought to trial within a specified reasonable time. Only in time of war or when military law is in force is this law inactive.

5. **The Covenanters**. Although Charles II. was a most miserable apology for an Anglican, he lost no opportunity to force Episcopacy upon Scotland, and that unfortunate country became the scene of great suffering owing to the activity of the clever but merciless **Graham of Claverhouse**, whom Charles had given charge of this work.

JAMES II.

1. **Monmouth's Rebellion** (1685). The second James, during the very first year of his reign had to fight to retain his crown. The **Duke of Monmouth**, the handsome son of Charles II., by a Welsh mother, laid claim to the succession, and made an attempt to seize the crown. The rebellion was crushed, and Monmouth, routed at **Sedgemoor**, was soon after captured, tried, and executed. The cruel **Judge Jeffries** then conducted the **Bloody Assize** to punish those who had in any way assisted in the rebellion, executing three hundred, and imprisoning, mutilating, or banishing many more.

2. James above all else desired to secure the **restoration of Catholicism** in England, and to this end he bent all his energies. (1) In spite of the **Test Act** (1672) he appointed members of the Roman Church to official positions in army and navy. (2) He interfered in the appointments of heads of the universities. (3) He illegally issued, and ordered read in churches **Declarations of Indulgence**, permitting freedom of religious services.

3. **Trial of the Seven Bishops** (1688). The Archbishop of Canterbury and six bishops refused to read the second Declaration of Indulgence, and the angry king committed them for a week to the Tower. Then they were tried before the Court of King's Bench. After an all-day trial the accused were acquitted. James soon brought over Irish soldiers to intimidate his opposers. Public feeling was overpoweringly against James, and his son-in-law, William of Orange and the Princess Mary, his wife, were officially invited to become King and Queen of England. They accepted the invitation, and James fled to France. This change of rulers is called the **English Revolution**.

WILLIAM III. and MARY

(1689-1694-1702)

1. **Battle of the Boyne** (1690). James II., accompanied by his wife and infant son (afterward the **Old Pretender**) first found refuge in France. But James was not going to relinquish sovereignty without making a fight for it, and soon went to Ireland where the Catholic Irish were ready to assist him in regaining his crown. The northern Irish Protestants were straitly shut up in Londonderry, not to be released for months. William went to Ireland with a

strong army, and at the Battle of the Boyne decisively defeated the Irish and French forces of his father-in-law.

2. **The Bill of Rights (1689)**, provided:—

- (1) The sovereign must not tax without consent of parliament.
- (2) Freedom of the subject in electing members to parliament, and presenting petitions to Parliament.
- (3) Members of Parliament not to be punished for debating or opposing the sovereign's wishes.
- (4) No Roman Catholic, nor one with a Catholic spouse, can rule England.

3. **The Act of Settlement (1701)** by virtue of which even the present king holds office, provided—

- I. Because William III. had no children and all Anne's nineteen children had died, **Sophia of Hanover**, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs, if Protestant, were to succeed to the throne.
 - II. The English Sovereign must be a member of the Church of England.
 - III. Judges were to hold office for life, or during good conduct.
-

ANNE

1. **Union of English and Scottish Parliaments (1707).** Though the crowns of England and Scotland had been on one head since 1603, each country had its own Parliament, laws, courts, and coinage. Now the time had come when statesmen believed that closer union would be beneficial. A Treaty of Union was framed and in spite of strong opposition adopted by both countries. Under the terms of this treaty:—

1. Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, if Protestant, were constituted heirs of the united thrones.
- (2) Scotland was to be represented in the British Parliament, sitting in London, by sixteen elective Peers and forty-five members of the House of Commons.
- (3) Scottish traders were allowed free entry into all British colonies and ports.
- (4) While English criminal law was made operative in both countries, the Scots were to be allowed to retain their laws relating to property.
- (5) That Presbyterianism should remain the Scottish form of worship as established by law.

2. **Treaty of Utrecht (1713).** Louis XIV. of France had been the most active opponent of Britain in matters religious and political during the latter part of the Stuart Period; but the military skill of Marlborough in the **War of the Spanish Succession** had tamed his high ambition, and he was now glad to obtain peace. By the Treaty of Utrecht—

- I. England received Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Acadia and Hudson Bay Territory.
- II. James the Pretender was to leave France.
- III. Louis XIV. acknowledged the succession of the House of Hanover.
- IV. No French king could ever add Spain to his kingdom.

HANOVERIAN PERIOD

1714—Present Time.

(Also called the **Brunswick Period**).

George I.—son of Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I.	- - - -	1714—1727
George II.—son	- - - -	1727—1760
George III.—grandson	- - - -	1760—1820
George IV.—son	- - - -	1820—1830
William IV.—brother	- - - -	1830—1837
Victoria—niece	- - - -	1837—1901
Edward VII.—son	- - - -	1901—1910
George V.—son	- - - -	1910—

Development in—

Commerce and colonization.

Civil and religious freedom.

Manufactures.

Inventions and discoveries in science.

GEORGE I.

1. Jacobite Risings:—

The Elector of Hanover at the age of fifty-four ascended the British throne as King George I. Slow, cautious, methodical, and thoroughly German in mind and body, he was never popular with his subjects, but was wise enough to allow himself to be guided by clever patriotic English advisers. But the **Jacobites** (sympathizers with the exiled Stuarts) very soon gave him trouble, though their first rebellion (known as **The Fifteen** (1715), was quickly put down by defeats in the battles of Preston and Sherrifmuir. Still the feeling of loyalty to the Pretenders persisted, flaming out again thirty years later, when the Young Pretender, the “Bonnie Prince Charlie”

of romance went down to defeat at **Culloden** (1745), in the reign of George II.

2. **Walpole**. The National Debt, consolidated in Anne's reign, was grown to the enormous sum of £53,000,000, with a yearly interest bill of over £3,000,000. To lessen this heavy annual expenditure various plans were proposed. That of the **South Sea Company** was accepted, as it promised speedy liquidation of the total debt and immediate reduction of the interest accruing. In return the Company were to be granted monopoly of trade in the South Seas, and to be given the right to sell the stock of the Company in open market. **Sir Robert Walpole** denounced the whole scheme as visionary and impracticable; but his warning was not heeded. Everyone wished to buy South Sea stock, and shares rose to ten times their face value. Then they were found to be valueless, and thousands of every class and rank found themselves ruined. Walpole now suggested that the losses be divided between the Bank of England and the East India Company, as being best able to stand them, and that the Government give up its claim to the promised bonus of £7,000,000. In spite of this wise arrangement, ruined businesses and suicides' graves marked the bursting of the **South Sea Bubble**.

3. **Walpole the First Prime Minister**:—Walpole whose wisdom as financier had been shown in connection with the South Sea Scheme, remained **Chancellor of the Exchequer** during George I.'s reign, and a few days after the accession of

GEORGE II.

was sent for by that monarch to become the first **Prime Minister** of England, which office he held for fifteen

years. A Prime Minister is one who heads a political group then in power, and who is able to decide upon the course the government shall take upon any special matter. If his party is defeated in an election, he ceases to be prime minister. Walpole was very unscrupulous as to his methods of obtaining parliamentary support, using bribery very freely. But his strong determination to keep Britain out of war, and to encourage commerce and colonization, did much to strengthen her position in the civilized world.

2. **The Wesleys and Whitefield:**—Religion had sunk to a very low plane indeed; even clergymen seemed to care more for emolument and dissipation than for their charges; gambling and immorality seemed to threaten the aristocracy and the common people alike. To this demoralized society came a great revival, the result of the labors and preaching of **John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield**. The Wesleys were sons of an Anglican clergyman, and strongly advocated better living and more vital knowledge of the nature of God. Their rigid mode of living, and the means they advocated to make religion a controlling factor in people's lives, caused them and their followers to be called "**Methodists**," a name given in contempt, but later gladly accepted. Whitefield differed from the Wesleys as to the doctrines of Calvin; but the Welsh dissenters owe much to him. While the Wesleyan revival at first had to do chiefly with Anglicans, all Christian denominations were benefited by the reforms thus effected.

3. **War of the Austrian Succession:**—In spite of Walpole's desire to avoid war, Britain became involved in a war to save Maria Theresa, heiress of the Austrian emperor, Charles VI., from being deposed. George II., at the head of a British army, won a victory at Dettingen

(1743), the last British sovereign experiencing the fire of an enemy. The **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** (1746) closed this war, retaining Maria Theresa as Empress of Austria.

4. **The Forty-five**, so called from its date, was the last attempt by the deposed Stuarts and their friends the **Jacobites** to regain the English crown. At first successful, the **Young Pretender**, Charles Edward Stuart, was completely overthrown at **Culloden**, 1746, and with difficulty escaped to France. The Highland chiefs were stripped of nearly all their ancient privileges, and the clansmen forbidden to wear their tribal dress.

5. **The Seven Years' War** (1756-1763). British and French colonists in America and in India quarreled over trade and boundaries, and thus involved France and England in strife. British slackness in the early conduct of the war brought about changes in ministry, eventually introducing a new Secretary of State, **William Pitt** (the Elder), under whose management affairs progressed more rapidly. Canada fell to the arms of **Wolfe and Amherst**, while **Clive** won the rich and fertile province of Bengal in India by his victory at **Plassey** (1757) about two years before Wolfe's famous victory on the Plains of Abraham. By the **Peace of Paris** (1763) at the close of this war,—

- (1) France surrendered to Britain Canada and all American possessions east of the Mississippi excepting Louisiana and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- (2) Spain yielded up Florida and the island of Minorca to Britain.

GEORGE III.

1. **The American Revolution** (1775-1783). Because the thirteen British Colonies south of Canada had been

greatly benefited by the Seven Years' War, the British Parliament decided that these colonies should be taxed to assist in defraying the cost of that war. But the colonists had no representation in Parliament, and declared that they would not pay taxes which they considered illegally imposed. Parliament insisted upon its orders being obeyed, and the colonies rebelled. The Americans were perfectly successful, the most notable actions being the capture of two complete British armies,—that of **Burgoyne** at **Saratoga** (1777), and that of **Lord Cornwallis** at **Yorktown** (1781). The great leader of the revolutionary forces was **George Washington**, who became the first president of the new republic. The **First Treaty of Versailles** (1783) contained Britain's acknowledgement of the independence of what is now called **The United States of America**.

2. **Australia:** At the very time the foolish stubbornness of George III. and his timid Parliament was losing Britain's possessions in North America, the intrepid explorer, **Captain Cook**, was adding new dominions in the East. He discovered and explored many islands, and took possession of both **Australia** and **New Zealand** in the name of the British government. Australia was at first used as a penal settlement; but both it and New Zealand are now rich and populous self-governing "Overseas Dominions" of the great British Empire. Captain Cook was murdered (1779) by some treacherous natives of the **Sandwich Islands**.

3. **The French Revolution** (1789–1795). The Feudal System ceased in England in 1485, and the New Learning and the Reformation so enlightened the English people that a change of dynasty was made without bloodshed in 1689. Just a century later France was still feudal, her peasants oppressed by the taxes levied by extravagant

rulers and nobles. Even the Church could not, or would not, interfere to curb the greed and pride of the French aristocrats. The dreadful **French Revolution** began in 1789, and ended in 1795 with the formation of a republic and the death or exile of the hated king and nobles.

4. Napoleonic Wars: European monarchies were terrified by the downfall of monarchy in France, and the arrogant and aggressive attitude of the young republic soon brought it into conflict with Britain. The greatest warrior-leader of France now appeared, **Napoleon Bonaparte**. Rising from quite obscure origin, this master of military tactics became ruler of most of Europe and despotic emperor of France. Against Napoleon's ambitious projects Britain long waged war on sea and land. On sea, victories over French fleets or those of her allies were won by Admirals **Jarvis and Nelson** at **Cape St. Vincent** (1797), by Admiral **Duncan** at **Camperdown** (1797), and by **Nelson** at **Aboukir Bay** (**The Battle of the Nile**), (1798), at **Copenhagen** (**The Battle of the Baltic**) (1801), and at **Trafalgar** (1805), in which action Nelson was slain after almost completely destroying the combined fleets of France and Spain. On land the **Peninsular War** (1808-1814) was marked by the victories won over French arms by **Sir Arthur Wellesley** (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) in the battles of **Talavera**, **Salamanca** and **Vittoria**. The year after the close of the Peninsular War, Wellington, assisted by a Prussian army, gave Napoleon a crushing defeat at **Waterloo** (1815). Napoleon, surrendering to the British, was soon afterwards banished to **St. Helena**, where he died in 1821.

5. Industrial Development: Steam Power:

In early times, human labor furnished the force by which the crude products of nature were fashioned for

man's use. Men and women cut the grain with sickles, threshed it with flails, and ground it to flour in hand-mills. Trees were felled, cut into logs, and sawn into lumber by whip-sawing. After a while water-power where obtainable was used to increase the speed, and lower the cost, of production. But a new agent now entered the field of industry. The **Steam Engine**, made a real power-producer through the efforts of **James Watt** (1784), was now doing wonderful work in driving pumps, mills, and the textile machinery invented by **Hargreaves and Arkwright**. Coal had proved to be a better fuel than wood, and the collieries were busier than ever before. British merchantmen, protected by a strong navy, brought in raw materials from distant shores and carried the products of British industry to ready markets in far-off colonies.

6. **Steamboats**. As early as 1802, **Henry Bell** was running a steam tug-boat upon the river Clyde. In 1807 **Robert Fulton** launched his **Clermont**, the first American passenger steamer, upon the Hudson.

GEORGE IV.

The **Catholic Emancipation Act** (1829).—Ever since the English Revolution, Roman Catholics in Ireland had been debarred from holding offices of state or, in fact, any office in government. None could be a member of Parliament nor sit as Judge in a court of law. The **Repeal of the Test Act and Corporation Act** (1828) was followed by the **Emancipation Act** (1829), removing all restrictions except those relating to the succession to the throne. **Daniel O'Connor**, an Irish barrister, was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Bill, which was bitterly opposed by the king.

WILLIAM IV.

1. **The First Reform Bill (1832).**—Industrial changes had shifted population, forming new communities and depopulating old ones. The new centres had no representatives in Parliament, and in some “**Rotten Boroughs**” one or two members were elected by few if any voters. **Only owners were allowed to vote.**

In 1832 **Earl Grey** succeeded in passing the **First Reform Bill** which—

- (1) Deprived the Rotten Boroughs of the right to send representatives to parliament.
- (2) Allowed only one representative to some boroughs formerly sending two.
- (3) Gave many newly populated districts parliamentary representation.
- (4) Permitted renters to vote who paid £10 in towns and cities, or £50 in counties, as yearly rental.

As land-owners yet retained the right to vote, the **franchise** (or voting power) was greatly extended by this act.

2. **The Abolition of Slavery (1833).** By the work of **Clarkson and Wilberforce**, an act abolishing slavery in British Dominions was passed. The act also made compensation to the West Indian planters whose slaves were thus liberated. Britain has ever since striven to put down the slave-trade carried on by other nations. Few, if any, European powers now countenance slavery.

3. **Railways.**—**George and Robert Stephenson** were the world's first great locomotive builders. Their famous **Rocket** (1829) astonished the world by reaching and maintaining a speed of 35 miles per hour. In a few years railways were found not only in England but also in several Continental countries. America early adopted steam rail transportation.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA

1. **The Repeal of the Corn-Laws (1846).** The Corn-Laws of 1829 imposed a "sliding-scale" of duties upon foreign grain brought into England; that is to say, as the local price went down the duty increased, and vice-versa. This tended to keep the price of breadstuffs always high, much to the profit of the land-owners, and to the consequent distress of the labouring classes who ate bread but raised no wheat. In 1846 **Sir Robert Peel**, after a long fight for the rights of the poorer people, succeeded in repealing the Corn-Laws. Gradually duties have been reduced upon all imports, until now Great Britain is known as a **Free Trade** country.

2. **The Chartists.** These were a body of men who demanded the adoption of **The People's Charter**, a document demanding—

- I. Vote by ballot.
- II. That ownership of land be not required of a candidate for election to Parliament.
- III. That electoral districts be equal.
- IV. That every man have a right to vote.
- V. Annual general elections.
- VI. That members of parliament be paid.

The demands of the Chartists were at the time refused; but most of the proposed reforms have since been made.

The last Chartist agitation occurred in 1848.

3. **The Duke of Wellington, "The Iron Duke":**—This famous soldier was the greatest British general in the wars with Napoleon. He defeated the armies of the great Frenchman in the Peninsular Campaign, and later at Waterloo. He was Prime Minister for two years. He was very conservative and opposed to reform; but was

wise enough to bow to public opinion. His fairmindedness made him very popular. He died in 1852.

4. **Florence Nightingale**, the "Lady with the Lamp," was an Englishwoman who became famous by going as a nurse among the soldiers engaged in the **Crimean War** (1854-1856). She saw the great need of medical and hospital care of the wounded, and her unselfish service laid the foundation of much of modern sanitation and care of the disabled.

5. **Indian Mutiny** (1857-1858). The introduction of a new rifle requiring the use of a greased cartridge caused a revolt among the native soldiers in the British army in India. These men believed the touching of the grease would defile them as Moslems and Brahmins. The rebel leader was **Nana Sahib**. The siege of **Delhi**, the siege of **Lucknow**, and the **Massacre of Cawnpore** were the most notable events in the mutiny, which was suppressed by the skill and bravery of **Sir Henry Havelock** and **Sir Colin Campbell**. Following the end of the mutiny the government was taken out of the hands of the East India Company and transferred to the Crown.

6. The **Second Reform Bill** (1867), put through Parliament by **Benjamin Disraeli** (Lord Beaconsfield) further extended the franchise by allowing rural renters whose rent was £10 per year to vote. (The first Reform Bill required a rental of £50.)

7. The **Educational Act** (1870) authorized the opening of schools at public expense, where circumstances required. Education has since been made compulsory in Britain.

8. The **Ballot Act** (1870) secured secrecy of the vote, and so aided in freeing the voter from being unduly influenced by fear or favour.

9. **The Third Reform Bill (1884)**, the work of the great Liberal leader, **W. E. Gladstone**, added nearly three millions to the voter's lists by giving the franchise to every man whose rates were paid and who had lived a year in the electoral district.

10. **The British in Africa. The Boer War (1899-1902).** The British South-African states of Cape Colony and Natal adjoined the Dutch-African republics of Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Wonderful mines and rich grazing lands induced many British to settle in Dutch territory. These "Outlanders" were very heavily taxed, yet were refused the privileges of citizenship. A plan was formed by the Boers (Dutch-Africans) to drive the English out of South Africa. The "Outlanders" resisted. **Dr. Jameson** aided by **Cecil Rhodes**, premier of Cape Colony, organized a raid to upset the government of Transvaal. The raid failed, and the British Outlanders were in great danger. Boer forces besieged Kimberley, Mafeking, and Ladysmith; but were unsuccessful, and **Lord Roberts** and **General Kitchener** led the British to victory. Britain promised self-government to the conquered territory, and fulfilled her promise. Shortly after the close of the war the **Union of South Africa** was formed, composed of all the states involved in the war, and the noted Boer generals, **Botha** and **Smuts**, respectively became its first and second Prime Ministers. The Boer-British citizens proved their loyalty a few years later by staunchly supporting Britain in the World War.

EDWARD VII.

The Peace-Maker of Europe. The seventh Edward was more than middle-aged when his mother, Victoria the Good, came to the end of the longest reign in English

history. He was a very skilful diplomat; but found quite enough to do in preventing an open quarrel among the jealous European states. Germany dreamed of a world-empire. France visioned revenge for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Austria-Hungary cast covetous eyes upon Balkan and Italian territory. Russia wanted the wealth of India and of China. That Edward VII. restrained these warring elements for nine long years is a proof of his wisdom and love of peace.

GEORGE V.

1. **Democratic Royalty:**—The eldest surviving son of the Peacemaker had worked his way up in the navy from the humble position of midshipman. He was a great favourite with the populace who admired his courage and breadth of view. Nor has time shown the fallacy of popular opinion. In public and in private, in peace and in war, His Majesty has shown himself a splendid type of the British gentleman. His son, the Prince of Wales, is the idol of the people, noted at home and abroad for his democratic interest in the welfare of humanity. The future of the Empire under such leadership appears in very bright colours.

2. **The World War (1914–1918).** (Also called **The Great War.**) Before the beginning of the Great War the great nations of Europe had combined in two great groups:

I. **The Triple Alliance**, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy; II. **The Triple Entente**, consisting of Britain, France and Russia. Each nation agreed to mutually assist any of the other nations of its group if war should be made upon it by any of the other group. Germany had long been seeking room for expansion.

Her population was becoming very dense, and Britain possessed almost all the regions suitable for colonization. Germany had greatly enlarged her navy, completed the Kiel Canal to allow that navy freedom of action, and wished an excuse for bringing about a conflict which she hoped would give her "a place in the sun," i.e., a chance for obtaining world-power.

The assassination of the Archduke of Austria, at Serajevo in Serbia, in 1914, served as a starting-point for war. Austria made demands which Serbia could not obey; Austria declared war on Serbia; Russia, racially related to Serbia, declared war on Austria; Germany declared war on Russia's ally, France; Britain declared war on Germany for invading Belgium, whose neutrality Germany had agreed to respect.

Britain sent troops to France to assist in saving that country from falling into the hands of Germany, who particularly wanted France as a base from which to successfully invade England. Britain blockaded the ports in which most of the German navy had sought safety, though a small part of it wrought much damage in Pacific waters until destroyed off the Falkland Islands. A single German raider, the **Emden**, destroyed many British commercial craft in Asiatic seas before an Australian warship disposed of her. Repeated German offensives in northern France failed to effect the capture of Paris, the **siege of Verdun** being the most disheartening failure among them.

Britain planned that her powerful navy could starve Germany by preventing other nations from sending to her the needful supplies of food and munitions of war. She was very successful in carrying out this plan, though Germany's **submarines** (U=boats) were very active in sinking British and Allied shipping, for British shipyards

all over the world replaced the vessels sunk faster than the enemy could destroy them.

Air-craft figured largely in this war. Both sides used many planes to bomb enemy lines and adjacent areas. German Zeppelins bombed southern and eastern England upon many occasions, London being most frequently attacked.

In 1917 Italy deserted from the Triple Alliance, and thereafter contributed to the defeat of the **Central Powers** by regaining possession of the **Irredenta**, a tract of Italian territory previously held by Austria.

In the same year (1917) the United States, angered by the sinking of the liner **Lusitania**, at length joined Germany's foes, and sent a huge army to assist along the Western Front. This aid helped greatly throughout the remainder of the war.

Unique Warfare.—Many new and effective means of destruction came into notice in the course of the World War. Besides the submarines and air-craft already noted, the Germans introduced the use of **poison-gas**, **tear-gas**, and **liquid fire**. Britain made use of armed armored **tanks** to destroy machine-gun emplacements and to flatten barbed-wire entanglements. Both contestants used **mine-fields** to ward hostile vessels from entering harbours. "**Big Bertha**," a monster Krupp cannon, shelled Paris at a range of over seventy miles.

Disheartened by years of semi-starvation, the German people at length revolted against and banished their Hohenzollern Emperor; the discouraged navy mutinied. The Great War was ended by an Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) and soon afterwards the **Second Treaty of Versailles** settled terms of peace.

By this treaty Germany agreed—

- I. To return Alsace Lorraine to France.
- II. To recognize independence of Poland, Luxembourg, and Bohemia.
- III. To lose all her foreign colonies.
- IV. To surrender all her fleet including submarines.
- V. To restore articles of value stolen during the war.
- VI. To reduce her army and navy.
- VII. To restore, ton for ton, all shipping destroyed by submarines or other naval vessels.

The German fleet, surrendered to the British by the Treaty, was delivered by German officers at the designated British harbour, **Scapa Flow**, but was soon after treacherously sunk there, to prevent its being of use to the British.

3. Allied Leaders in the Great War:—

(a) British:—

Sir John French.—Assisted Joffre, 1914.

Lord Kitchener.—Commander-in-Chief. Drowned by a submarine en route to Russia.

Earl Haig.—Successor to Kitchener. Operated in final British offensive.

Sir Arthur Currie.—General commanding Canadian forces in latter part of war.

(b) French:—

Marshal Joffre.—Commanded French forces to latter part of 1916.

General Neville.—Successor to Joffre. Commanded until end of 1917.

General Foch.—Commanded united Allied forces throughout the final stage of the war.

(c) American:—

General John Pershing—Led American troops. Captured St. Mihiel Sector, and assisted in destroying the **Hindenburg Line**.

(d) Naval:—Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty defeated German fleet in battle off **Jutland** (1916).

4. **Doorn**.—Since his flight from Germany, 1918, the ex-Kaiser has lived privately at Doorn, Holland, hoping that he may ultimately regain royalty in his native land. Germany however seems determined to remain republican.

5. **Sovietism**.—Russia, the first member of the Triple Entente to enter the Great War, weakened by civil dissensions due to the despotic measures of her rulers, dropped out of the struggle in 1917, just prior to America's entry into the fight. Since that time Russia has been governed by a communistic **Soviet**, which has striven hard to destroy every other form of government where-soever found.

6. **The League of Nations**.—One of the most valuable suggestions made by the late President Wilson of the United States was that at the return of peace a **League of Nations** should be constituted, to which international disputes might be referred for amicable settlement. His suggestion was adopted by statesmen of all the principal European countries, and all the European states except Russia are members of the League. It seems rather anomalous that so far the United States has not become a member, though many American republics have joined.

7. **End of Home Rule Agitation**.—For half-a-century there had been constant unrest in Ireland. Various partial measures had been proposed to allay the national feeling that the people of the island were not enjoying as much freedom of government as they desired. Each successive

premier felt nervous about staking his political life upon the giving of absolute Home Rule. Even the Irish themselves divided upon the question. But the matter was settled in 1922 when the **Irish Free State** was constituted, consisting of the three old provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, and three counties of the province of Ulster. This state sends no representatives to the British Parliament, but is a republic pledged to fealty to King George V.

The remainder of the province of Ulster is part of the United Kingdom, and known as **Northern Ireland**.

APPENDIX I.

ENGLISH MONARCHS (1066—Present); with one important event in reign of each.

Normans:

William I. (Conqueror)—Establishment of Feudal System.

William II.—Crusades begin.

Henry I.—Robert of Normandy captured at Tenchebrai.

Stephen—Civil war with Queen Maud.

Plantagenets:

Henry II.—Quarrel with Thomas Becket.

Richard I.—Third Crusade.

John—Signing of Magna Carta.

Henry III.—De Montfort calls a parliament.

Edward I.—Conquest of Wales.

Edward II.—Defeat at Bannockburn.

Edward III.—Hundred Years' War began.

Richard II.—Peasant Revolt.

Lancastrians:

Henry IV.—The House of Commons gains the right to grant money.

Henry V.—England almost conquers France.

Henry VI.—Hundred Years' War ends.

Yorkists:

Edward IV.—English printing begun by Caxton.

Edward V.—Gloucester seizes the crown.

Richard III.—“Wars of the Roses” end.

Tudors:

Henry VII.—Discoveries in America.

Henry VIII.—Separation of Anglican Church from Roman See.

Edward VI.—Compilation of Anglican "Forty-nine Articles."

Mary I.—Persecution of Protestants.

Elizabeth—Reformation completed in England. Armada defeated.

Stuarts:

James I.—Gunpowder Plot frustrated.

Charles I.—The Great Rebellion.

(The Commonwealth)—English aid to European Protestants.

Charles II.—Habeas Corpus Act.

James II.—Trial of the Seven Bishops.

William III. and Mary II.—Act of Settlement.

Anne—Union of Parliaments of Scotland and England.

Hanoverians:

George I.—The South Sea Bubble.

George II.—Second Jacobite Rebellion.

George III.—Revolt of the American Colonies.

George IV.—Catholic Emancipation.

William IV.—Abolition of Slavery in British dominions.

Victoria—Great Extension of the Franchise.

Edward VII.—Dispute over Irish Home Rule.

George V.—The World War.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE OF
NOTED BRITISH INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS

PERSON	NOTED FOR	Date
John and Sebastian Cabot	Discovered mainland of America; explored coast from Labrador to Florida; took possession for England.....	1497
Dr. Wm. Harvey	Discovering the circulation of the blood.....	1619
Sir Walter Raleigh	Explorations in America; planted colony of Virginia, brought potatoes to England. Reported to be first tobacco-smoker in England.....	1562- 1618
Henry Hudson	Explored north-eastern coast of N. America. Tried to find North-west Passage to Asia.....	1607- 1610
Sir John Franklin	Also endeavored to find N.W. Passage.....	died 1847
Sir Martin Frobisher	One of the first to try to reach Asia via Arctic Ocean n. of America..	1576
Jas. Hargreaves	Inventing the carding mill and the spinning-jenny.....	1770
Samuel Crompton	Improving spinning-jenny.....	1774
Sir Richard Arkwright	Inventing the spinning-frame which spins a multitude of threads simultaneously.....	1778

PERSON	NOTED FOR	Date
Capt. James Cook	Explorations in Pacific Ocean. Claimed Australia for Britain.....	1770
Josiah Wedgwood	Greatly improving British pottery	abt. 1785
James Watt	Developing steam-engine to be workable.....	1785
Wm. Murdock	Discovering coal-gas as an illuminant.....	1792
Dr. Edward Jenner	Discovering vaccination to prevent smallpox.....	1796
Robt. Stephenson	Building the Rocket, the first efficient steam railway locomotive..	1829
Patrick Miller	Constructing the first practical steam-propelled boat, a small tug which Henry Bell used on the Clyde in.....	1802
Dr. David Livingstone	Exploring southern and central Africa from.....	1840 to 1873
Baron Lister	Wonderful improvement in surgery, particularly in preventing blood-poisoning.....	1910

APPENDIX III.

THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN BRITAIN

- 1066 A.D.—England a feudal possession of William the Conqueror; its nobles, vassals, villeins and serfs subject to his despotic rule.
- 1265—English Barons force King John to sign Magna Carta, thereby securing trial by jury of equals.
- 1338-1452—Hundred Years' War equalizes Norman knight and English archer.
- 1455-1485—Wars of the Roses break down Feudalism.
- 1679—Habeas Corpus Act prevented long imprisonment before trial.
- 1869—Bill of Rights forbade taxation without consent of Parliament.
- 1832—Peel's First Reform Bill allowed some tenants to vote for legislators.
- 1867—Disraeli's Second Reform Bill gave franchise to many more tenants.
- 1870—Ballot Act gave more freedom in elections.
- 1884—Gladstone's Third Reform Bill instituted Manhood Suffrage (allowed a vote to nearly all men).
- 1918—Lloyd-George's Representation of the People Act gave the franchise to women also.

APPENDIX IV.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A.

1. The British Empire, the mightiest the world has ever seen, is composed of the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** and the **British Overseas Dominions** of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and scores of smaller colonies scattered all over the world.

2. **Colonial Development:**—A British foreign settlement usually attains self-governing status by passing through two earlier stages: these are

- (a) A **Protectorate**, which is a district doing trade with British merchants, the laws being altogether native, and the government being by native chiefs, under the supervision of a British officer called a **Resident**, who is appointed by the British government.
- (b) A **Crown Colony** is ruled by a **Governor** representing the King, and ruling in accordance with laws made or suggested by an advisory council usually composed in part of intelligent natives.

A **Self-Governing Colony or Dominion** is ruled by laws (or statutes) made by its own Parliament presided over by a **Governor-General or Viceroy** appointed by the British Parliament to represent the King. A Self-Governing Colony is bound to the "Old Country" by no ties other than those of friendship and mutual aims and ideals; but when the World War began in 1914 every self-governing British colony proved its loyalty by supporting Britain to the utmost of its means in men, munitions and needful supplies.

B.

HOW THE EMPIRE GREW

1. That famous warrior, Edward I., desired greatly to add Wales and Scotland to the English kingdom. He conquered **Wales**, but his weak son, Edward II., failed to reduce Scotland to the rank of a vassal power, and she remained a separate monarchy until her king, James VI., succeeded to the English throne in 1603.

2. When the Hundred Years' War ended (1452) England owned only one foreign possession, the French town of **Calais**, opposite the English fortress of Dover.

3. In Henry VII.'s reign the expeditions of **John and Sebastian Cabot** gave England claim to the east coast of North America, and though the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies resulted in their loss, **Canada** and **Newfoundland** now comprise nearly all the northern half of that continent. Newfoundland is **Great Britain's oldest overseas dominion**. Canada consists of the greater part of New France (handed over to Britain at the end of the Seven Years' War) together with the vast domains of the **Hudson Bay Company**, organized in the reign of Charles II.

4. Queen Elizabeth's fearless sea-rovers started settlements in many new locations. The **East India Company's** forts and factories formed the nucleus of the British Empire of India. Numerous West Indian isles were added, and British settlements in Western and Southern Africa were made.

5. During earlier Hanoverian reigns the voyages of Captain Cook furnished the beginnings of the now rich and progressive Dominions of **Australia** and **New Zealand**, and many important smaller colonies in **Papua**, etc.

6. The Boer War (1899-1902) and the clever statesmanship of the late Cecil Rhodes resulted in the formation of the mighty British Union of South Africa, and the subsequent expansion of British territory in the Sudan. The Cape-to-Cairo railway line is constantly increasing the area of British influence in Central Africa.

7. The Second Treaty of Versailles, closing the World War, has added to the Empire vast areas in Mesopotamia and the Eastern Archipelago formerly controlled by Germany.

APPENDIX V.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.

1. Select any three of the following, and tell why we should remember each: De Montfort; Caxton; Wycliffe; Cabot; Wat Tyler; Clive; Joan of Arc; Wolfe; Wellington.

2. With what modern institutions do we connect each of the following, respectively?—Wilberforce; Dr. Jenner; Sir Richard Arkwright; Robert Stephenson; William the Conqueror.

3. Answer any two of the following:—

(a) Name the world's greatest dramatist and two of his plays.

(b) Name the "Father of English Poetry" and one of his poems.

(c) Name the "Lady with the Lamp" and tell what she did.

4. Mention the good, and the bad, results of any two of the following wars, respectively: The Crusades; The Wars of the Roses; The Hundred Years' War.

5. State what historic events are connected with any five of the following places, respectively:—Hastings; Culloden; Runnymede; Dover; Bosworth Field; Naseby; Bannockburn; Jutland; Waterloo; Scapa Flow; The Marne; Calais; Versailles; Plassey.

6. Name and describe any three British enactments (laws) which have given the people increased power in legislation.

7. Either—

- (a) Describe the Corn-Laws, and show how their repeal was beneficial to the people of Britain; or
- (b) Prove that the demands of the Chartists were not altogether unreasonable.

8. Before the Hanoverian Period most of the working-people of England labored on the land. Now most of them work in factories.

- (a) What do these factories produce?
- (b) Name at least two cities or towns noted for their manufactures, and for what sort of wares each is famous.
- (c) What causes produced the great factory-industries established in Britain since the year 1800?

9. (a) What two governments control Ireland?

(b) How do these governments differ?

(c) When did the newer government begin to function?

(d) Name the first and second presidents of the new Irish republic.

10. (a) What is the League of Nations?

(b) What European large countries have no membership in the League of Nations?

(c) What powerful North American nation has not yet accepted membership in the League of Nations?

II.

1. What foreign peoples have conquered England since 410 A.D., and what lasting effect had each conquest upon the customs, language and laws of the country?

2. Describe any two of the following:—The Feudal System; The Magna Carta; Habeas Corpus Act; The Treaty of Union (1707); The Act of Settlement (1701).

3. (a) What caused the Great Rebellion (reign of Charles I.)?

(b) What is a Commonwealth?

(c) By whom was England governed during its Commonwealth period. Describe his government.

(d) Write notes upon any two of the following:—John Hampden; The Ironsides; Ship-Money; Oliver Cromwell; The Hudson Bay Company; The Pilgrim Fathers.

4. (a) Name three great admirals or naval commanders of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

(b) Sketch the defeat of the Armada. From what disasters was England saved by its defeat?

(c) Name two famous literary men of Elizabeth's time, and tell what one of them did for which we should remember him.

5. (a) Name the first Prime Minister of England.

(b) Briefly describe that officer's policy.

(c) Give a short account of the South Sea Scheme.

6. (a) Discuss the reasons historians have had for calling King Alfred "The Great."

(b) Explain (a) The Danegeld; (b) The Danelagh.

7. (a) What has been the chief object aimed at in passing the three Reform Bills (1832-1867-1884)?

(b) What more recent legislation has still further assisted in attaining that object?

8. We read in British History of Lollards, Protestants, Covenanters, and Puritans. Explain any three of these terms.

9. What did each of the following do towards increasing the area of the British Empire?—Prince Rupert; Henry Hudson; Robert Clive; David Livingstone; The Cabots; Capt. Cook.

10. (a) What was the Reformation?

(b) Mention several causes which assisted in bringing about Reformation in England.

(c) Write notes on any two of the following:—John Wycliffe; Martin Luther; Bishop Cranmer.

III.

1. From what historic institutions do we derive—

(a) Our modern assessment rolls?

(b) Our parliaments?

(c) Our system of county councils?

(d) Our game laws?

2. (a) Show how either Canada or The Union of South Africa became a British Possession.

(b) What advantages the citizens of that country gain by becoming British subjects.

(c) Trace the successive stages in the development of a British settlement by which it becomes a self-governing dominion.

3. (a) Mention causes leading to the Great War (1914-1918).

- (b) What novel methods of warfare were employed in that struggle?
- (c) How was the area of British territory effected by the final result of that war?
- (d) A modern writer says "The same department of British defence defeated the great Frenchman (Napoleon) early in the nineteenth century, that crippled the German War Lord in the beginning of the twntieth." To what does "the same department" refer?
- (e) With year-dates, mention several of the noted battles of the Great War.

4. Explain five of the following terms often met in reading history:—impeachment; treaty; alliance; customs; excise; taxes; free trade; sedition; traitor; rebel; depose; usurper; regency; abdication.

- 5. (a) By virtue of what law does our present ruler hold the throne?
- (b) What Hanoverian monarch has been styled "The Peace-Keeper of Europe"?
- (c) What great advances in (I) manufacturing, (II.) house-lighting, (III.) transportation, (IV.) education, have taken place in England during Hanoverian times?

6. The reign of George III. saw the loss of our Thirteen American Colonies—

- (a) Why did these colonies revolt?
- (b) Name the most noted American leader.
- (c) Name two British generals who surrendered their armies to the victorious colonists.
- (d) Name the treaty closing the war between Britain and her American colonies.

- (e) What European power aided the Americans in their struggle for independence?
- 7. What British people are famous in connection with
 - (a) the improvement in textile manufactures?
 - (b) improvement in pottery manufactures?
 - (c) the application of steam as a motive power?
 - (d) the prevention of small-pox epidemics?
 - (e) the improvement of prisons?
 - (f) the abolition of slavery?
- 8. What beneficial legislation was brought about by the efforts of—
 - (a) Peel?
 - (b) Disraeli?
 - (c) Gladstone?
 - (d) Lloyd George?
- 9. By whom, and about what time
 - (a) was the first Sabbath-School organized?
 - (b) was coal-gas used for house and street lighting?
 - (c) was a steam-vessel first used?
 - (d) was the steam-engine made efficient?
 - (e) was English printing first done?
- 10. I. What was the New Learning? Mention several circumstances which aided in establishing it.
II. What was the New Monarchy. What previous occurrence led to its establishment. When and how did it end?

MISCELLANEOUS

1. **The British Constitution** is the whole body of public law, customs, and decisions which define the powers of government. It is different from that of Canada in that it is not contained in one formal document.

2. **The British Government** consists of three branches:—
The Sovereign (hereditary).

The House of Lords (hereditary and appointed).

The House of Commons (elective).

3. **A Representative Government** is one elected by the people.

4. By **Responsible Government** we mean that the Ministry must have the support of a majority of the members of Parliament or resign office.

5. By **Party Government** we mean the practice of choosing all the members of the Cabinet from one political party. This originated in the reign of William III.

6. **The Ministerial Party** is the party in power.

7. **The Opposition** is the party in Parliament which is opposed to the Government. It watches and criticises each act, and aims to secure the reins of power.

8. **The Prime Minister, Premier, or Leader of the Government** is the person to whom the Sovereign has intrusted the management of the affairs of the nation.

9. **The Cabinet or Ministry** is the body of men who advise the Crown and otherwise carry on the government. Each Minister has charge of one branch or department of State.

10. **A Coalition Ministry** is one whose members are drawn from more than one of the parties in Parliament.

11. When a new Parliament is wanted the Sovereign issues "writs" to each constituency calling upon the electors to choose a representative at a certain date fixed for the election.

12. A **Constituency** or **Electoral Division** is a part of the country which sends one or more representatives to Parliament.

13. The **Electors** are those who are qualified to vote for a representative. This qualification to vote is called the **Franchise**. **Manhood Franchise** gives a vote to all men over the age of twenty-one years. The vote is now taken by **Ballot**. The elector is thus free to vote for whom he pleases.

14. The **Candidates** are those who are endeavoring to secure the position of member of Parliament; the one who receives the **majority**, or the highest number of votes, is declared elected. The candidate who has no one to oppose him is returned **by acclamation**.

15. A **General Election** is one in which every constituency must choose a representative.

16. A **By-Election** is one in which a single constituency chooses a representative. It is held between general elections, when on account of death, resignation, or unseating of a member of Parliament, the constituency is left without a representative.

17. To **convene** or **summon** Parliament is to call the members together to discuss the affairs of the nation.

18. A **Session** is that part of the year during which Parliament deliberates over the affairs of the nation and frames its laws.

19. The **Speaker** is the person chosen by the House of Commons to preside over its sessions. He must be a member of the House.

20. To **Adjourn** Parliament is to dismiss the members to meet again at a certain time, when they may resume any unfinished business as if there had been no adjournment.

21. To **prorogue** Parliament is to close it at the end of a session. Any unfinished business held over for another session must be taken up as if nothing had been done about it.

22. To **dissolve** Parliament is to dismiss the members and call a new or general election.

23. The Sovereign convenes, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; but Parliament adjourns at its own pleasure.

24. The **Speech from the Throne** is the address of the Sovereign at the opening of Parliament. It is prepared by the Ministry, and reviews the work of the year, speaks of the foreign relations of the nation, and mentions the important questions which are to be brought up for consideration during the Session.

25. A **Policy** is a statement by a party of its views on the questions of the day. Each point is called a **Plank**, and the whole policy is the **Platform** of the party.

26. The **Fiscal Policy** of a nation is the plan adopted by the Government for the purpose of raising a revenue.

27. The **Budget** is the financial statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at each session of Parliament.

28. By the **Estimates** we mean the statement made to Parliament of the expected receipts and expenditure of the Government for the ensuing year.

29. **Excise** is a tax levied on certain articles of domestic or home manufacture, as tobacco and liquors.

30. **Customs** is a duty levied on goods coming into or going out of a country.

31. **Free Trade** is the free interchange (that is, without paying duty) of commodities between countries.

32. **Protection** is a system by which high duties are levied on the imports of a country for the purpose of protecting home industries by shutting out to some extent foreign goods.

33. A **Tariff** is a list or table of goods with a statement of the amount of customs or duties to be paid on the same when imported or exported.

34. A **Revenue Tariff** is one in which the customs or duties are sufficiently high to supply a revenue to pay the expenses of government.

35. A **Protective Tariff** is one in which the customs are placed high enough to protect home industries. Such a tariff is, of course, higher than a revenue tariff.

36. **The Journals of the House (Hansard)** are the books in which are kept the minutes, or records, of the work done each day by the House.

37. A **Bill** is a statement of a proposed law.

38. An **Act of Parliament** is a Bill that has passed both Houses of Parliament and has received the signature of the Sovereign (or representative). It is then a law or statute.

39. The **Mover** is the one who proposes or introduces a Bill in Parliament.

40. The **Seconder** is the one who supports the mover in his proposal.

41. The Bill must pass its **First, Second and Third Reading** in each House before it is presented for the signature of the Sovereign.

42. All Bills connected with the **collection or expenditure of money** must originate in the House of Commons. All other Bills may originate in either House.

43. An **Order-in-Council** is a regulation made by the Sovereign and Ministry. It has the effect of law but must be ratified by Parliament.

44. The **Privy Council of Great Britain** includes the members of the Cabinet, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and certain other **ex-officio** members, that is, those who are members of the Council by virtue of their holding, or having held, certain other offices. Besides these there are a large number of others who are appointed by the Sovereign at pleasure.

45. The **Civil List** is the money required to meet the expenses of Civil Government, in other words, to pay the salaries of Cabinet Ministers and other officials engaged in the various departments of the Government.

46. A **Quorum**, as applied to Parliament, means the number of members required to be present before any business can be transacted. In either House of Lords or House of Commons 40 members constitute a quorum.

47. **Closure or Cloture** is the practice adopted in Parliament of closing the debate on a question after it has received a reasonable amount of discussion.

48. A **Bill of Attainder** is a statute by which a person charged with treason is condemned to death and deprived of his property instead of being tried in the ordinary courts of law. The **Earl of Strafford** and **Archbishop Laud** were condemned to death in this way.

49. **Impeachment** is the practice of trying a high public officer before the House of Lords for misgovernment. The charge is always laid by the House of Commons. The most noted impeachment in British History is that of **Warren Hastings**.

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